

ed or trust from George
rber, to secure the pay-
ment of money to Doctor
be exposed to sale, on
any next on the premises
GROUND, lying upon
the street and east side of
ing upon Duke-street, at
red street 83 feet to a
PIECE of GROUND
side of Duke-street at
Water-street, extend-
27 feet 10 inches, and
10 inches to a 10 feet

James Keith.

ic Sale.

ne Orphans' Court
ty, & state of Maryland,
Public Sale, at the house
rber, in St. Mary's near
14th day February, if any
day,
property of Richard
ond,

County and state of
s, Horses, a Car-
, &c.

months. Good security
interest from the day of
twenty dollars, all un-
to commence at twelve

A WHITE BOND,
Excecutrix,
law 3w

give Notice,

path obtained from the
aint Mary's county and
ers of administration of
Richard Bond, late of
and state, deceased, -
claims against the said
warned to exhibit the
with the proper vouch-
scriber, living in Saint
ate of Maryland, at or
of July next; or they
be excluded from all
e
and this 13th day of Ja-

White Bond,
Excecutrix,
law 6m

to Rent.

FISHING SHORE, to
Tubs, to rent for the
ger time if desired.
Washington.
2awom

INMENT.

I MOTT.

Tavern, Alexandria,
tain travellers and o-
mer, at the WHITE
second turnpike gate,
ndria, on the road to
and flatters himself
hes and convenience
sure him a portion of

and grain of every
shed for stock.

C E.

HING LANDING
Crack.
James Cruik.

nt.

to rent for one or
ing the place where
Smith's Shop, with a
Dwelling House in
culated for a family
ree and four acres of
veral years experi-
are, that there can
cksmith than the o-

Moreland.

ne fine stand I will
man with a fami-

HIDE,

ds, and bbls,

and Market Madeira
pes.

ties, & Co.

Alexandria DAILY Gazette.



Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1809.

NO. 2402

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
O R,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public in general, that he has
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,
called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,
late in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to
keep up the high character which this Ta-
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-
on: and assures them that he will always
have an assortment of the best liquors and
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good
accommodations at the above house, on rea-
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on
the continent are regularly taken and filed at
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,
from one to twenty.

November 15.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sun-
day night last, a black Negro slave, named
ELIAS, or LAIGE. He is about 33 years
of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, pitted with the
small pox, of a downy look, stout made—
he had on when he went away a blue jacket
and trousers nearly new, and took with him
from off a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound
on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some
time back from capt. Robin Johnson of this
place, and lived some time in New York and
Boston, and went by the name of Archibald
Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—
can play a little on the violin. Whoever will
bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if
taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if tak-
en out of town the above reward, with all
reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwisle.

January 10

co 12t

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in
this place, for the purpose of teaching
twenty young gentlemen (should so many of
fer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will in-
struct them in the various Languages, to wit:
Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in
Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use
of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—
Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Applica-
tion to be made at Mr. James Bacon's, King-
street.

January 3.

d

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-
ington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is
prepared with every thing necessary for the
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-
ted attention, together with the diligence,
care, and activity of his servants, he will be
able to render his customers the most perfect
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-
dition than formerly, for the accommodation
of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

TICKETS

FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,
IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$ 30,000

1 of 20,000

2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀.

December 29.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately
occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the
corner of King and Fairfax streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CI-
GARS, warranted of the very first quality
and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO.

A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-
RIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street
Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads
and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England
Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-
skullan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,
and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-
edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip-

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings

in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of
Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens
Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages
of White Rolls and German Checks, Russi.

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens-

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

gens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coars-

Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12.

d.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue
Store, or a credit,

25 hhds. of Sugar.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Feb. 3.

Charitable Marine Lottery.

The Fifteenth Day's Drawing the wheel
gained

\$1310

Former gain

15493

Total \$16803

The Sixteenth Day's Drawing takes place
this afternoon at three o'clock.

Present price of tickets 8 dollars.

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

February 3.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for
sale, at his house on Washington-street, op-
posite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine
and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sew-
ing Twine; Shad & Herrings Twine; Sack-
ing and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces.
Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

co

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogsheads 1st and 2d qua-
lity—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

January 12.

d3w

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a
considerable part of his time to the
study of foreign languages and the manner in
which they may be taught with most advan-
tage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*,
which, being now considered as a necessary
branch of polite education, he flatters himself
to meet with sufficient encouragement—and
the method of teaching which he means to
adopt, (being that of Mr. A. Duff, so gene-
rally approved of) added to a strict attention
to a clear and proper pronunciation, will ena-
ble his pupils to acquire the language in a
shorter time, than that which has hitherto
been in use—of which a little experience will
prove the truth of his assertion.

As his family lives a short distance from
Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town
as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the
expences of house-keeping, and invites there-
fore those who wish to be instructed to make
their applications, the sooner the better, to
Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary
information.

A. B. He likewise proposes to teach the
Spanish and German Languages, should any
scholars offer.

January 17.

d

NOTE LOST.

LOST, yesterday morning, on Lawraon
and Fowle's wharf, a NOTE signed by
JONATHAN SPARROW, for Three Thou-
sand Five Hundred Dollars, dated "PORT-
LAND, January 17, 1809," and payable to the
subscriber in one year from the date.

The above Note was found by a black man
a few moments after it was lost, but his name
or residence is not known.—He or whom
may be in possession of the same, are re-
quested to return it to us, as it can be of no
use to any other person.

Lawraon and Fowle.

January 25—26.

d

NOTICE.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of
Talbot and Saunders, have just commenced
the TANNING and CURRYING BUSI-
NESS in this place, where they have on hand
and intend keeping a general assortment of
LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemak-
ers, Bookbinders, &c. which they will dis-
pose of on the lowest terms for cash or ap-
proved notes at short dates.

Elisha Talbot,

Peter Saunders.

January 21.

P. S. The highest prices given for Hides,
skins and Bark, which will be received at
their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper
end of Duke-street, or currying shop, two
floors above the Washington tavern, King-
street.

& S.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
foundry business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable cha-
racters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discountenance those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.
Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 31.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 17.

DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Quincy's speech continued.]

The dependence of G. Britain upon her manufactures, and their dependence upon us for supply and consumption—the greatness of her debt—her solitary state engaged with a world in arms—the fortunes and the power of the French emperor—the certain effect of the commercial prohibitions of combined Europe upon her maritime power; such were the uniform considerations in support of this policy, adduced by the friends of administration on this floor, or in this nation.

There, on the contrary, the considerations urged as the motive for it were altogether different. Let us recur to the language which our minister was directed to hold to the court of Great Britain, on this subject. The secretary of state, in his letter of the 23d of December, 1807, to Mr. Pinkney, thus dictates to him the course he is to pursue in impressing on the British cabinet the objects of the embargo. "I avail myself of the opportunity to inclose you a copy of a message from the president to Congress, and their act, in pursuance of it, laying an embargo on our vessels and exports. The policy and causes of the measure are explained in the message itself." But it may be proper to authorize you to assure the British government, as has been just expressed to its minister here, that the act is a measure of precaution only, called for by the occasion; that it is to be considered as neither hostile in its character, nor as justifying, or inviting, or leading to hostility with any nation whatever, and particularly as opposing no obstacle whatever to amicable negotiations and satisfactory adjustments with Great Britain, on the subjects of difference between the two countries." Here our administration expressly declare that "the policy and causes of the measure are explained in the message itself." And in that message the "angers with which our vessels our seamen and merchandise are threatened," and "the great importance of keeping in safety these essential resources," are the sole causes enumerated as explanatory of that policy. "At the court of Great Britain then our minister was directed to represent this measure as merely intended to save our essential resources. But administration were not content with the direct assertion of this motive, they abjure any other. They expressly direct our minister "to assure the British government that the act is a measure of precaution only," and "that it opposes no obstacle whatever to amicable negotiations between the two countries." Here then the friends of administration, speaking, as is well known, its language, allege, in this country, that the embargo is a measure of coercion, and that if persisted in rigorously, it will reduce Great Britain to our terms. Whereas the minister of the United States, speaking also the language of administration, is directed, unequivocally, to deny all this in Great Britain, and to exclude the idea of coercion, by declaring it to be a precaution only. Certainly never was there a policy more perfectly characteristic. It is precisely that policy, which one deeply skilled in the knowledge of the human character, described as "a language official and a language confidential." A language for the ear of the American people. An opposite for the ear of the British cabinet. If this had been, as the minister of the United States was directed to assure the British cabinet, "a measure of precaution only," why were the friends of administration permitted to advocate it as a measure of coercion? Why is it continued after all pretence of precaution has ceased? Did not administration know that if it were supported here, on the ground of coercion that this fact would necessarily be understood in Great Britain, and that it must form "an obstacle to negotiation" notwithstanding all their declarations? If therefore it had been truly "a measure of precaution only," would not administration have

been the first to have counteracted such an opinion and not permitted it to have gained any ground here or elsewhere? Yet they countenance this opinion in America, at the moment they are denying it in G. Britain. And why? The reason is obvious and is conclusive in support of the position, that it was at first, as it is now, simply a measure of coercion. The mode adopted by administration is the only one they could adopt, with any hope of success, in case the object was coercion, and the very mode they would avoid, had it been really precaution. There is not an individual in the U. States, so much of a child, as not to know that the argument of precaution was good only for ninety, or at farthest an hundred and twenty days. After our ships and seamen were in port, which within that time, would have been principally the case, the reason of precaution was at an end. Upon the principle that self-interest and intelligence of the merchant and navigator, are the best guides and patrons of their own concerns; and that the stake, which society has in the property of the citizen is better secured by his own knowledge and activity than by any general regulations whatsoever. It was necessary, therefore, in the U. S. to resort early to the idea of coercion, and to press it vigorously. Otherwise the people of America could not be induced to endure beyond the time when the reason of precaution had ceased. In America, therefore, it was coercion. But in Great Britain the state of things was altogether the reverse. Administration knew perfectly well, not only from the character of the British nation, but also from the most common principles of human nature, that once present this embargo to it as a measure of coercion, to compel it to adopt, or retract any principle of adopted policy, and there was an end of negotiation. It would have been like laying a drawn sword upon the table, and declaring "yield us what we demand, or we will push it to the hilt into your vitals." In such case, it was perfectly apparent that there could be received from an independent nation, but one answer: "Take away your sword, withdraw your menace, while these continue we listen to nothing." Aware of the inevitable consequence, administration not only aver that it is precaution, but even condescend to deny it is any thing else, by declaring that it is this, and this only. Thus in G. Britain, precaution was the veil, under which a sword was passed into her side. But, in the U. S. coercion was the palatable liquor, with which administration softened and gagled the passage, while it thrust at the point of the bayonet, the bitter pill of embargo down the throats of the American people. It is this variation of the avowed motive to suit the unquestionable diversity of the state of things in this country and Great Britain, combined with the fact, that the embargo is continued, long after the plea of precaution has ceased to be effectual, that produces a perfect conviction in my mind, that precaution was little more than the pretext, and that coercion was in fact the principal purpose of the policy. Indeed how is it possible to conclude otherwise, when the very mode of argument adopted in each country was the only one which could have made coercion successful, and the very one which would have been avoided if precaution had been the real and only motive? I cheerfully submit the correctness of this conclusion to the consideration of the people.

I come, now, to my second proposition. That it was the intention of administration to persevere in this measure of embargo, until it should effect, if possible, the proposed object, and as I believe, at all hazard. The evidence of this intention I gather, not only from the subsequent perseverance in this system, in spite of the cries of distress heard in one quarter of the union, and the dangers not to be concealed resulting from an adherence to it, but from the very tenor of the law, from its original form and feature. If this had been, as it was asserted by administration, originally a measure of precaution only, there was every reason why it should be limited, and none why its duration should be unlimited. A limited embargo was conformable to precedent, in this country. It was conformable to practice in others. There was less question of its constitutionality. And certainly much less to be jealous of it, as a transfer of power to the executive. The question of precaution having reference to the interests of the merchant, and of the other classes of the community, was naturally one which the members of this house, emanating directly from the people, were best qualified to decide, and was the last which they ought or would, in such case, have submitted to the entire control of another branch of the legislature. But as, notwithstanding assertions, it was in fact a measure of coercion, a very different principle

operated in its formation. It was to be used as a weapon against G. B. If drawn against her, it was necessary to be put into such a situation as certainly to effect its purpose. If drawn, it was not to be sheathed, until this had been done, or until it had reached the marrow and the vitals of the enemy. But with such a purpose, a limited embargo would have been a nerveless weapon. At every term of its limitation, it would have been under the control of this House; a body deeply responsible to the people, liable intimately to be affected by their feelings and passions. These would have instantly operated upon this House, which never could have been brought to continue the measure one moment longer than it was for the interest and consentaneous to the wishes of the mass of their fellow citizens. But if the intention was to keep if possible these restrictions upon the people, until they effected their object at all hazards, then no other course could be adopted but that of unlimited embargo. The whole commercial power given to us by the constitution, was thus transferred absolutely to the President and twelve men, in the other branch of the legislature. Men, from their situation and their tenure of office, not so likely to be affected by the interests of the people, or so able to sympathize with them, as the members of this House. If it were intended then to keep this instrument of coercion aloof from the influence of the people, so that it might be maintained long after they had ceased to approve it, this was the only course which could be adopted. This House could not be trusted with the power of re-enacting it. The weapon would be shortened and weakened, if it remained in our control. But in the exclusive possession of the President and 12 men, its whole force might be wielded with the greatest possible efficacy. It is from this feature of the embargo law reconcilable to no other intention than a predetermination to persevere in it aloof to the people's sufferings, until it had effected, if possible, its object, as well as from the actual obstinacy of adherence after the most manifest symptoms of discontent, in the commercial states, that I draw the conclusion, that such was the original determination of administration. And not only so, but I am perfectly of opinion, that such is still their intention, and that if the people will bear it, this embargo will be continued not only until next May, but until next September. Yes, sir, to next May twelve-month. Having this conviction, a sense of duty obliges me to declare it and thus to state the reasons of it.

I come now to my third position. Not only that embargo was resorted to, as a mean of coercion; but that from the first, it was never intended by administration to do any thing effectual, for the support of our maritime rights. Sir, I am sick, sick to loathing of this eternal clamor of "war, war, war," which has been kept up, almost incessantly on this floor now for more than two years. Sir, if I can help it, the old women of this country, shall not be frightened in this way any longer. I have been a long time a close observer of what has been done and said by the majority of this house, and for one, I am satisfied that no insult, however gross, offered to us by either France or Great Britain, could force this majority into a declaration of war. To use a strong but common expression. It could not be kicked into such a declaration by either nation. Letters are read from the British minister. Passions are excited by his sarcasms. Men get up and recapitulate insults. They rise and exclaim "perfidy," "robbery," "falsehood," "murder."

"Unpacking hearts with words and fell a cursing, like a very drab, a scullion."

Sir—Is this the way to maintain national honor or dignity? Is it the way to respect abroad or at home? Is the perpetual recapitulation of wrongs the ready path to redress, or even the means to keep alive a just sense of them in our minds?—Are these sensibilities likely to remain for a long time very keen, which are kept constantly under the lash of the tongue?

The grounds on which I conclude it was the intention of administration to do nothing else effectual, in support of our maritime rights, are these, that if it had ever been contemplated to fight for them, less would have been said about war, & more preparation made for it. The observation is common; and just as true of collective bodies of men, as of individuals, that those fight the best who make the least noise upon the subject. The man of determined character shows his strength in his muscles, in the attitude he assumes, in the dignified position in which he places himself. Just so the men, determined to maintain the rights and honor of the nation. They consider the nature of the exigency, the power of the nation, with which they are likely to

involve their country; what preparations are necessary to its ultimate success. They do not content themselves with evaporating words of passion. They look to the end, and devise and put in trial such means as are suited to a safe and honorable issue. This conduct speaks more terribly than any words to the fears of foreign nations. And as to our citizens, they find in it an assurance of wrongs, however accurate or eloquent. But it is not, merely by what has been said, but by what has been done—that the mind is satisfied that the administration never seriously contemplated a war, with any nation, under heaven.—That all this clamor of the horrors of war are nothing else than the machinery, by which it is intended to keep this people quiet, through apprehensions of a worse state, under their most oppressive evil, the embargo.—We have been told from divine authority, "by their deeds ye shall know them." The rule is just as true, in relation to professors in politics, as to professors in religion. I ask, sir, what has this majority done, during the two years past, in every moment of which the people have been kept under almost a daily anticipation of war, towards an effectual maintenance of their rights, should war, in fact, result. Why? We have built 70 gunboats. We have in requisition 100,000 militia. Are either of these intended to fight Great Britain, or competent to maintain our maritime rights. But we have an army of 5000 men. And how have you appointed officers to that army? Have you done it in a manner to create that sentiment of unanimity so necessary to be inspired, if your intention be to fight a foreign enemy? In the last session, when the proposal to raise that army was before the House, no cry was so universal as that of union. Will, sir. And how did those gentlemen, whose sentiments usually coincide with mine, act upon that occasion. Did we make a party question of it? No. It was supported generally by us. Now upon what principle have you conducted in your appointment of officers, to that army. As though you wished to unite every heart and hand in the nation, in opposition to a foreign enemy? No. But as though you had no other project than to reward political adherents, or to enforce the embargo laws.—I mean not unjustly to charge any member of the administration. But I am obliged to state that I have satisfactory evidence to my mind, that it has been established as a principle by the secretary at war, not to appoint any man to a command in that army, who was not an open partizan of the existing administration. If I am in an error, appoint a committee of enquiry, and I will be the happiest, if it be proved to acknowledge it.—Mr. Love asked if Mr. Quincy was in order. Mr. Speaker concurred—he was not.—Mr. Q. continued—I am performing what I deem a great duty, and if the connection between this topic and the subject before the house be denied, I am prepared to establish it. I am contending that if the purpose, for which this army was raised, were to meet a foreign enemy, this principle would never have been adopted in the appointment of officers. I do not believe the fact I state will be denied. But if it should be, it is easily to be ascertained by comparing the applications for appointments to those offices, with the list of those appointments. Now, sir, if the intention were to unite the nation as one man, against a foreign enemy is not this the best policy, which any administration ought ever to have adopted? Of all engines is not a party army the most dreadful and detestable? Is it not the most likely to awaken suspicion, and to sow discontent, rather than concord. This is one reason, on which I rest my opinion, that it was not the intention to go to war, or they would have adopted a principle more harmonizing in relation to the organization of that army.

[Speech to be continued.]

MINUTES.

THURSDAY, February 2.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Bacon called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him on Monday for appointing a joint committee to examine the subject of the petition against the mode in which the late election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States, by the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, was conducted.

Mr. Randolph wished the resolution to lie on the table, that the members of the house might have an opportunity to take it into their most serious consideration. He said it appeared to him that under color of a redress of grievances the resolution might go in a very alarming and dangerous manner to enlarge the sphere of action of the

general government, at the expense of the dearest rights of the states. In answer, asked he, is the general government constituted? We, as one of the branches of the legislature, are unquestionably the legislature of our own qualifications and The Senate, the other branch of the legislature, is in like manner the legislature of its own qualifications. But with respect to the members of President—on whom authority devolved in the first instance, the electors, who are to all intents according to my apprehension, a judge of their own qualifications of ours; and it appears to me as if the people of any part of this Union, prefer a petition to the electors, to the returns of any member of Congress as to prefer petitions to the electors, as to the qualifications of electors, is, sir, as for the convention, and also for the prevention of intrigue—such, however, is the intention of this provision; how answered that purpose is another question—the electors assemble in separate sessions in the respective states; but to be considered, to all intents, as a body of men equal in the Senate and House of Representatives with the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States, and judges in the last resort of the qualifications and returns. If a mere nullity. Sir, when I recollect the intention of saying thus much, I did not dream that it would be so—and to be candid I confess that the resolution was on the manner of doing business in this house, and throughout the country, is so very strange and anomalous, it is absolutely impossible for me to know what will be the subject of any particular day. But it is my recollection, and, sir, it must be the extreme sensation which was introduced into the other members from Pennsylvania touching the election of president of the U. S. This subject, one which it is agreed there is no occasion to touch, is not only undisputed but it is the constitution has said that entitled to a number of electors, number of its Senators and Representatives who shall be appointed in such manner as the Legislatures shall prescribe, attempt to put our hands on the subject as well in my apprehension to ourselves the appointment of Vice President. If we discuss the election of the electoral body, dependent of us as we are of the constitution is in my opinion very objectionable.

Mr. Bacon said he certainly thought the resolution should be adopted. He said he was himself certain that this house or be the power of acting on the subject, thought an attention due to the subject, and he did not wish to call the house on the subject, for he was by no means certain of the proceeding.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO. The Speaker declared that the resolution for indefinite postponement of the embargo on the subject of the house yesterday adjourned.

The house then again adjourned on Mr. Nichols repeating the embargo and the question was perilled blank with the first day of March, or the fifteenth of the month.

After a debate for about an hour on filling the blank, the first day of March, the house adjourned. And the committee the day, 53 to 56, and obtained gain.

An amendment of the act for appropriating money for the purchase of land at Windmill Point, was disagreed to. Adjourned.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette. [Price 25 Cts.] THE HONEST FARMER. A Series of Numbered Publications under the Editorship of the Hon. John C. Calhoun. January 19.

country; what preparation
its ultimate success. They
themselves with evaporating
n. They look to the end
out in trial such means as
ate and honorable issues
aks more terribly than any
s of foreign nations. And
they find in it an assurance
en them by no enemy
ver accurate or eloquent
erely by what has been
has been done—that any
that the administration ne-
templated a war, with any
ven. That all this clamor
raised and all this detail
war are nothing else than
which it is intended to
quiet, through apprehensi-
ate, under their most op-
embargo—We have been
authority, "by their deeds
m." The rule is just as
professors in politics, as
religion. I ask, sir, what
done, during the two years
ment of which the people
der almost a daily anti-
wards an effectual main-
ights, should war, in fact,
We have built 70 gun-
in requisition 100,000
er of these intended to
or, competent to main-
ights. But we have an-
And how have you
to that army? Have you
to create that sentiment
cessary to be inspired, if
fight a foreign enemy?
when the proposal is
before the House, no
as that of union. Well,
those gentlemen, whose
coincide with mine, act
Did we make a party
It was supported vo-
Now upon what princi-
duct in your appoint-
that army. As though
every heart and hand
position to a foreign en-
as though you had no
reward political adhe-
the embargo laws—
to charge any member
n. But I am obliged
satisfactory evidence to
been established as a
etary at war, not to ap-
command in that army,
parizant of the exist-
If I am in an error,
of enquiry, and I will
be proved to acknowl-
asked if Mr. Quincy
Speaker conceiv-
Q. continued—I am
deem a great duty, and
between this topic and
the house be denied, I
wish it. I am contend-
e, for which this army
meet a foreign enemy,
ever have been adopt-
of officers. I do not
will be denied. But
sity to be ascertained
ications for appoint-
es, with the list of
Now, sir, if the inter-
nation as one man,
y is not this the last
istration ought ever
all engines is not a
dreadful and detesta-
ost likely to awaken
discontent, rather
one reason, on which
it was not the inten-
they would have a
harmonizing in re-
on of that army.
continued.]
T E S.
February 2.
ELECTION.
the consideration of
by him on Monday
committee to examine
on against the mode
of Electors of Pres-
ent of the U. States,
state of Massachu-

general government, at the expence of the
least rights of the states. In what man-
ner, asked he, is the general government
constituted? We, as one of the branches of
the legislature, are unquestionably the judge
of our own qualifications and returns.
The Senate, the other branch of the legis-
lature, is in like manner the judge, with-
out appeal, of the qualifications of its own
members. But with respect to the appoint-
ment of President—on whom is that au-
thority devolved in the first instance? On
the electors, who are to all intents & purposes,
according to my apprehension, as much the
judges of their own qualifications as we are
of ours; and it appears to me as competent
to the people of any part of this country, to
prefer a petition to the electoral college to set
aside the returns of any members of Con-
gress as to prefer petitions to this house to
set aside the qualifications of electors. True
it is, sir, as for the convenience of the
thing, and also for the prevention of cabals
and intrigue—such, however, was the in-
tention of this provision; how far it has
answered that purpose is another question
—the electors assemble in separate divisi-
ons in the respective states; but they are
to be considered, to all intents and pur-
poses, as a body of men equal in number to
the Senate and House of Representatives,
and judges in the last resort of their own
qualifications and returns. If not, they are
a mere nullity. Sir, when I rose I had no
intention of saying thus much on the sub-
ject; I did not dream that it would be cal-
led up—and to be candid I did not know
that the resolution was on the table. The
manner of doing business in the House,
is so very strange and anomalous, that it
is absolutely impossible for any person to
know what will be the subject of debate on
any particular day. But it is perfectly in
my recollection, and, sir, it must be in yours
the extreme sensation which was produced
in this house and throughout the union, by
a bill introduced into the other house by a
member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ross)
touching the election of president and vice
president of the U. S. This is a delicate
subject, one which it is agreed on all hands
there is no occasion to touch. The election
is not only undisputed but indisputable.
The constitution has said that each state is
entitled to a number of electors equal to the
number of its Senators and Representatives
who shall be appointed in such manner as
the Legislatures shall prescribe; and if we
attempt to put our hands on this power, we
might as well in my apprehension, arrogate
to ourselves the appointment of President
and Vice President. If we do away the de-
cision of the electoral body, which is as in-
dependent of us as we are of them, the con-
stitution is in my opinion verging to its dis-
solution.
Mr. Bacon said he certainly should con-
sent that the resolution should lie on the ta-
ble. He said he was himself by no means
certain that this house or both houses had
the power of acting on the subject; but he
thought an attention due to the memorials
to give them a reference to a select commit-
tee. He did not wish to commit himself or
the house on the subject, for, he repeated,
he was by no means certain of the propriety
of the proceeding.
The resolution was ordered to lie on the
table.
REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO &c.
The Speaker declared the motion pend-
ing (for indefinite postponement) when the
house yesterday adjourned, to be out of or-
der.
The house then again resolved into a
committee on Mr. Nicholas's resolution for
repealing the embargo and issuing letters of
marque and reprisal, on the day.
The question was pending on filling the
blank with the first day of June, the fourth
of March, or the fifteenth of February.
After a debate for about three hours, the
question on filling the blank with the most
distant day, the first day of June, was NEGA-
TIVED, Noces seventy-three Ayes forty.
And the committee then rose, on motion
of Mr. Randolph, without taking any ques-
tion, 58 to 56, and obtained leave to sit a-
gain.
An amendment of the Senate to the bill
for appropriating money for fortifications,
viz. at Windmill Point, was taken up and
disagreed to.
Adjourned.
JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]
THE HONEST POLITICIAN.
In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the
President of the United States—to which is
added a publication under the signature of
VINCEX.
January 19.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.
In the House of Representatives yester-
day, Mr. Randolph after some preliminary
observations, moved the following resolu-
tion, which was adopted and a committee
of five appointed.
Resolved, That a committee be appointed
to enquire whether any advances of money
have been made by the War Department to
the Commander in chief, contrary to law,
and if any to what amount.
The blank in Mr. Nicholas's resolution
for raising the Embargo, was filled up with
the fourth of March by a large majority.—
The question was then put on the passage of
the resolution, when Mr. Randolph rose
and delivered a Speech of about two hours
length in favor of raising the embargo and
in opposition to that part of it which autho-
rises the issuing of letters of marque and re-
prisal. He advocated the suffering of mer-
chants to arm their vessels and repel attacks
made on them by either of the belligerents;
or prosecuting their trade without arming
as they might deem most expedient.
The following declaration of Mr. John Q.
Adams, who has passed through this city
on his way to Washington, is given on
authority which we deem perfectly cor-
rect:—
Mr. Adams said to a gentleman of
this city, that the President was misinfor-
med as to the sentiments of the people of New
England on the subject of the embargo—
that the opposition to that measure was not
confined to Boston and the other sea port
towns, but pervaded the country.
This is supposed to be among the reasons
of Mr. A's visit to the capital.
(Jackson.)
Senate of the United States.
The bill making appropriations for com-
pleting fortifications has passed with a small
amendment, and the bill for dividing In-
diana territory without amendment. No-
thing else material has been done these
two days.
QUIZ.
Extract of a letter from Washington, receiv-
ed at Baltimore, dated Jan. 30.
"Congress are going on in the full tide
of successful experiment," and discover no
disposition to "correct the procedure."
"Bonaparte's mother, it is said, has re-
lented. She says if a certain great man can
get the appointment of Lord High Admi-
ral of the Gunboats, or the command of the
army, and will mount a smart cockade, she
will permit him to kiss her—hand."
"Our red brethren," now here on a visit,
have advised him to send a piece of his red
*****, and the head of a horn frog to
England as emblems of war. Certain mem-
bers are very angry with Mr. Quincy, be-
cause he declined taking a shot with them;
they would not be on a par with him—their
heads are too thick.
"A new member took his seat in the Se-
nate a few days since. He brought a certi-
ficate of his appointment.
OLD TORIES!
JOHN MILLEDGE has been appointed
president of the Senate of the United States
—The oath of allegiance he swore to his
sacred majesty, King George the third, is as
follows—copied from the Northern Whig:
"I John Milledge, do solemnly swear, that
I will bear true and faithful allegiance to his
majesty King George the third, my lawful
sovereign, and that I will at all risks,
stand forth in support of his person and go-
vernment—And I do solemnly disclaim and
renounce that unlawful and iniquitous con-
federacy, called the General Continental Con-
gress; also the claim set up by them to In-
dependency, and all obedience of them, and
all subordinate jurisdiction assumed by, or
under their authority. All this I do sin-
cerely promise and swear, without any equi-
vocation or mental reservation whatever—
so help me God."
If we had him in Baltimore, what should
do with him Robin? Mayhap, the spirit of
our constitution would admit of his being
tarred and feathered, on the payment of
"one cent damages." (North Amer.)
Another Colonel.
Mr. Fisk of Vermont, who has failed of
a re-election, is to be appointed a Colonel
in the army. Whether all the unfortunate
members from the North are to be consoled
exactly in the same manner, for the loss of
the confidence of their constituents, is as
yet a moot point.
(Freeman's Journal.

IMPORTANT LETTER.
Extract of a letter from the Hon. JAMES
SLOAN, member of Congress from New
Jersey, to his friend in Philadelphia.
I shall now proceed to a very important
communication which I wish thee with all
possible speed to lay, or cause to be laid be-
fore the peaceable citizens of Philadelphia.
It is that within a short time past, the lea-
ders of the dominant party in our house,
have thrown off the mask, and avow their
determination to keep on and enforce in the
most rigorous manner, the embargo laws,
until they are ready to declare war (doubt-
less with England) that is to say, we will
so oppress the people with unconstitutional,
ruinous, and tyrannical laws, enforced at
the point of the bayonet, as to compel them
to submit to foreign war, as the lesser evil.
To prevent this greatest of all evils, spinned
but decent memorials from your city (which
ranks first in the union) would be very ef-
ficacious; as our opponents alledge that the
people approve the embargo laws, otherwise
they would petition for their removal. The
Chamber of Commerce have had a meeting
at which the subject of a memorial to con-
gress was agitated, and as I am informed,
on the ostensible ground of former memori-
als having been treated with contempt; but
on the real ground of speculation—many
merchants having, after the passage of non-
intercourse resolutions in our house, made
such great speculations in foreign articles,
that there interest induces them to wish the
embargo to continue for a considerable time
longer; but I hope the great mass of citi-
zens, whose sufferings are increased by those
speculations and who wish to prevent do-
mestic commotions, as well as foreign war,
will be aroused to a sense of the imminent
danger in which they stand, before it is too
late. If the late law for more rigorously
enforcing the embargo laws, does not awak-
en the free citizens of the middle and east-
ern states, they will deserve indeed, to be
made "hewers of wood and drawers of wa-
ter" to southern Nabobs, who are now so
flushed with the success in the election of
another Virginia President, that they appear
determined "by a few bold strokes, to si-
lence all opposition." But I hope they will
speedily cause their all powerful voice, to
penetrate our splendid walls in such a man-
ner, as to convince the present dominant
party, that they will neither submit tamely
to be ruined by unconstitutional oppressive
laws; nor compelled to go to war unneces-
sarily, and therefore unjustly with any na-
tion on earth.
"I expect ere this comes to hand, the
papers will have announced the loading and
departure of a brig from Bath, of superior
force to the revenue cutter, who fired to
bring her too, but instead of obeying, re-
turned the fire and proceeded on her voy-
age. Thus has a species of civil war (so cal-
led) commenced, which I fear if the plan of
enforcing the embargo is persisted in much
longer will increase to a deplorable height.
Thus have I, from a sense of duty, unbo-
somed myself to thee, with a view if possi-
ble to arrest the progress of the ruinous
measures adopted by the majority now in
power, which it is evident, are more inju-
rious to the peace and interest of these U.
States than those so loudly complained of,
in '98, '99, and 1800. The people have
been basely imposed upon, with the idea
that keeping on the embargo, is the only
means of preserving peace; whereas, the
reverse is the fact—the present measures if
persisted in, will require a large military
force to execute them, and from the tyran-
nical manner in which every petty deputy
collector is authorised to act, it is morally
certain, that opposition of a very serious &
alarming nature will soon be made. Where-
as I do not entertain a doubt that were we
to adopt my friend Mumford's resolution,
we might peaceably enjoy a lucrative trade,
with this additional pleasure, that in bene-
fitting ourselves, we should relieve the wants
of divers friendly nations, now contending
against the unjust demands of Bonaparte,
whose conduct latterly, cannot, in my opi-
nion, be approbated by any republican, or
indeed by any just and humane person.—
This plan would also be consistent with
sound policy, by laying the Spaniards un-
der a debt of gratitude, which would proba-
bly keep open, after peace, an extensive
trade to her rich and populous territories on
our continent.
"It is probable that some of your citi-
zens may think my interference in this bu-
siness improper; and that it ought to be left
to the representatives of your city. Let
such be informed that one of them has been
long absent from this place—and the other
however worthy and honest a private citizen
he may be, appears as a legislator, not to
trouble himself with minutely investigating
subjects; but prefers an easier, & safer line
of conduct, that is to glide smoothly along
with the majority."

Donations this week.
1 bbl. Midlings, } From the friends to
1 bbl. Herrings, } the Poor.
10 dollars in cash. }
February 4.
The public are respect-
fully informed that Mr. Morris
is expected to preach in the
Court House next Sunday at 11
o'clock.
February 3.
PUBLIC SALE.
On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Ven-
due store,
500 bushels of Turks Island Salt,
on a credit of 60 and 90 days.
Philip G. Marsteller.
February 4.
Commodious & convenient Build-
ings to let.
TO LET,
A COMMODIOUS Brick Dwelling House
situate on Queen, between Fairfax and
Royal-streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Gil-
lies.
ALSO,
A very convenient Dwelling, a few doors
above the Indian-Queen tavern, on King-
street. The terms are moderate.
William Fox.
February 4. east
NOTICE.
ALL persons are forewarned from hunting
or shooting, or trespassing in any other
manner on that part of the Abington Tract
of Land, purchased by the late JOHN
WATTS from the trustees of Robert Alexan-
der. The premises are now under the direc-
tion of Mr. George Wier, who is authorised in
all legal means to prevent any trespass being
done.
R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.
of JOHN WATTS, dec'd.
February 4. east
A C A R D.
MISS SARAH ROGERS,
Respectfully informs the LADIES and GENTLE-
MEN of Alexandria,
THAT the present week will terminate
her stay in this city. She takes this opportu-
nity of tendering her sincere and respectful
thanks, to the generous citizens of Alexan-
dria, for the flattering encouragement she
has experienced during her short stay, and in-
forms them that the remembrance of their
polite attention, will operate as a pleasing
stimulus to her future exertions.
February 2. 3t
Miniature Painting.
THE Subscriber (at Mr. Thorntons, King-
street, between Union and Water-streets,
will take
MINIATURE LIKENESSES, ON IVORY,
At the low price of Ten Dollars each, and
warrant them good. Those persons who wish
to favour him with their attention, will please
to make immediate application, as he will re-
main in Alexandria for a few days only.
E. ROGERS.
Feb. 2. 3t
The Committee of Coun-
cil appointed for the relief of the Poor, give
notice, that they will attend at the Council
chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every
succeeding Monday during the inclement sea-
son, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock,
for the purpose of distributing to those who
stand in need.
Donations for the use of the poor, will be
thankfully received of those who may be
pleased to furnish them, either to the commit-
tee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.
Aaron Hewes, } Committee of
James M'Guire, } Council.
Wm. Rhodes, }
Thomas Shreve, }
John Janney, }
January 21.
ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.
Notice is hereby given to de-
linquent Stockholders in the Little River
Turnpike Company, that unless payment
shall be made of their respective balances
due on their shares on or before the first
Monday in April next, that their shares
will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorpo-
rating said company, and will be exposed to
sale, at public auction, on that day at the
coffee house, in Alexandria.
By order of the board of directors.
Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.
January 23 2awidpayt

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known and Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by **James Kennedy, sen.** BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET, And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine Store, No. 65 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In any of these or other cases, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken more frequently.

Certification of Mr. Wm. Devenney.
During the last five years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, and by their use I have whenever colds, hoarseness, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary, by taking a single dose has immediately removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove even the most violent colds on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. **WM. DEVENNEY,**
No. 145, Cherry Street New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throat and approaching Consumptions;

Hahn's True and Genuine GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,
Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.
Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store, New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the **GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS** of **DR. TISSOT**, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.
About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness-maker.
It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George Corryell, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor Charles Carter, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a **PIECE OF GROUND**, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56 feet and upon Alfred street 88 feet to a 20 feet alley—Also a **PIECE OF GROUND**, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10.

cots

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court

of St. Mary's County, & state of Maryland, will be exposed at Public Sale, at the house of Elizabeth S. Barber, in St. Mary's near Chaptico, on the 11th day of February, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

The personal property of Richard Bond,

Late of the aforesaid County and state deceased. Consisting of
Several Negroes, Horses, a Carriage, &c.

Upon a credit of six months. Good security will be required, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars, all under, cash. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

REBECCA WHITE BOND,

Executrix.

January 19

law3w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **Richard Bond**, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,

Executrix.

January 19.

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Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE Mount-Vernon FISHING-SHORE, together with the Sticking Tubs, to rent for the next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

January 3.

2awom

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria, is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the **WHITE HOUSE**, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 19.

2aw

NOTICE.

I wish to rent my **FISHING LANDING** at the Mouth of *Hunting-Creek*.

James Craik.

January 3.

caw3w

To Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land. From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland. Broad-Creek, 7 law

Dec. 9—(15.)

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls, Clayed do. in boxes, Coffee in bbls. and bags, Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes, Catalonia do. in qr. casks, Castile Soap in boxes, A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

PROPOSALS
OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES
IN TWO PARTS:

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CONTAINING;

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2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
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6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
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8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
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The whole carefully compiled from the writings, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Beau, Vauilly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chantreau, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By **N. G. DUFIEF,**

Author of *Nature Displayed in her native teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast in the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Donaldson. This type, although small, is its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. Gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by **R. GRAY.**

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,—

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

- 20 hogheads, 1st and 2d quality
- 20 barrels } Muscovado Sugar.
- 7000 lb. Green Coffee
- 3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
- 5B to No. 9.
- 10 bales Cotton.
- 10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
- 40 boxes Mould Candles.
- 15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
- 50 lb. Nutmegs.
- casks London refined Salt-petre.
- 5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Soucheong, Tea in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, T. neriffa, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy, Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogheads Cherry Brandy.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey, Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and casks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Ricks Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Spanish Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandenburgh Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Red Cord

ing Lines, &c. &c.

October 19.

VOL IX.]

Sales at Ven

On every Tuesday

At the Vendue Store, Water-stre

A Variety of Dry Good

Particulars of which will

the bills of the day—A

which are on limitation,

which are established, ca

showed and purchased at th

low prices.

P. G. Mar

Cotton and

Have just publish

ALMANAC

Containing a great deal o

mining matter. For sale

gross, or single No.

October 6.

Just Publish

BY **COTTON AND**

And for sale at th

(Price One D

The Exile o

A NOVEL

By Mrs. Plunkett—late

January 6.

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For sale at the Subscrib

THE LAW

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Man as he ought

Nearly bound in boards, an

one dollar.

ALMANA

For the year 1809, by the

single one.

Just Receiv

A large supply of **PLAY**

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ALEXANDRIA

AT THE SIGN OF THE

WILLIAM C

From the City of Annapoli

RESPECTFULLY infor

and the public in gen

then that justly celebrated

called **THE CITY TAVERN**

ately in the possession of

He hopes, by assiduity and

the greatest satisfaction to

no exertions on his part sh

keep up the high character

vern has, as being one of th

on; and assures them that

have an assortment of the

good walters.

Travellers and others will

accommodations at the above

reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by

month or year.

The papers from all

the continent are regularly

the Coffee-House, adjoining

are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had fr

velock in the evening, at

from one to twenty.

November 15.

Twenty Dollars

RAN AWAY from the s

day night last, a *black Ae*

ELIJAH, or **LARGE**.—He

of age, 5 feet 3 inches hig

a half pox, of a down surly i

he had on when he went at

and trousers nearly new, a

from off a bad two pair of Bl

on the ends with red tape. La

time lack from capt. Rubi